PRICE TWO CENTS.

# THE CANAL BILL PASSED.

THE VOIE IN THE HOUSE WAS 225 FOR TO 35 AGAINST.

to Passage Marked by a Heated Controversy Between Mr. Cannon and Mr. Hepburn Mr. Cannon Read a Statement Charging Mr. Hepburn With Dishonesty, and Mr. Hepburn Retorted by Calling the Author of the Statement and Those Who Circulated It. if They Approved It, Liars.

WASHINGTON, May 2 - The passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill by the House to-day, by a ote of 225 to 35, was marked by one of the most violent outbreaks in the body for a long time. Mr. Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who has persistently opposed action on the bill, referred to newspaper statements charging that Mr. Hepburn of Iowa, author of the bill and in charge of it on floor, and others advocating the measure, were not sincere. Mr. Hepburn botly resented the imputation of dishonesty Mr Cannon had sought to put on him, and charged that the author of the statement and hose who circulated it, if they approved it, The colloquy occasioned intense excitement in the hall, members gathering in a se body about the participants. The genlemen were heated and angry, but after some further talking, Mr. Cannon said that Mr. Hepburn would find in his calmer moments that his conduct had been influenced by his temper rather than by his judgment. Whereupon Mr. Herburn said if the gentleman was of that turn of mind he would "withdraw the, if, and the if, and theif," and the incident closed.

In Committee of the Whole no amendments were permitted except those proposed by the committee reporting the bill, although quite a number were proposed. The House adopted the one changing the word, "fortifications" to "provisions," by a vote of 154 to 104. A motion to recommit was lost, 52 to 171, and the bill then passed. Mr. Hepburn received congratulations on the close of the long fight he has waged for the passage of this bill

House took up the bill in Committee of the Whole, general debate being declared

Mr Hepburn (Rep., Ia ), in charge of the measure, under instructions from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, moved to amend the second section by striking out the word "defend" and insert the word Speaking to this amendment, Mr. Mann (Rep., ill.) addressed the House, reading a prepared speech in favor of the construction of the canal.

The amendment, which separated the members of the House upon the principal matter of difference, was agreed to, 95 to 40.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.) moved to strike out the words limiting the canal to Nicaragua, so as to give the President power to locate the canal when he receives the report of the Walker Commission upon the route easiest and cheapest to be obtained

The amendment was lost, 37 to 51.

At this point Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) read a newspaper statement, charging that some of the advocates of the Nicaragua bill were not sincere, and added: "The gentlemen who came to me and made the statement I have just read connected the name of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr Hepburn) with the statement, as promoting this legislation for Mr. Hepburn - Who made that statement?

Mr. Cannon A representative of the Scripps McRae Association, I do not recollect the name. I said promptly to him that I did not believe it: gentleman from lown as I knew from my services with him in the House, was an honorable man, and although he might be mistaken his judgment with reference to this proposition, I was satisfied that there was no truth in such a rumor. I was satisfied then, Mr. Chairman, and would be now satisfied, if my doubts were not justifled or aroused, I may say, by these words of the gentleman from Iowa last night in the course of the discussion of this bill, when he said: "I challenge the sincerity of the gentleman (referring to myself) in this matter; I do that in the light of all that has gone before ' Now, Mr. Chairman, my observation induces me to believe that when a man anywhere is ready to challenge the sincerity of a fellow member of the floor of the House that he is only ready to do so, perhaps, because he turns his glance inward and applies the proposition to himself as to what he might do under similar

circumstances. Mr. liepburn - I think it entirely possible, Mr. Chairman, that some man whose name the gentleman from Illinois cannot recall, or whose name he does not know, may have made such a statement as that to which he refers, because it is a well-known fact. I take it, that there are scoundreis and liars about this Capitol, employed in the interest of, or as special agents, ready to bestime every man who interferes with their projects. I care nothing about interviews the gentleman may have had I say this to him femphatically and speaking with force), if he means to father it, that the man that said I was not acting in good faith, that I had any other purpose than that of securing at the earliest moment that canal that would most benefit us, I say that he field, and if it was parliamentary to do it, I would say the man that attempted to give currency to it by its repetition here was a liar. That is all I desire to say about it.

Mr. Cannon stood while Mr. Hepburn was taking and shaking his hands toward him, frowing white the helic. leman from Illinois cannot recall, or whose Mr. cannon stood while Mr. Hepburn was aking and shaking his hands toward him, rowing white the while: "Mr. Chairman," he aid, "I will ask the gentleman before he sits lown to whom he referred in the last clause."

Mr. Hepburn—I say this, if you intended by mything you said to promite to me falsehood or

thing you said to impute to me falsehood o

bad faith.

If Wheeler—Mr. Chairman, a point of order. Ithink that the orderly procedure of this body denaids that gentlemen should be a little more respectful in their language.

The Chairman (blandly)—The Chair has not beard anything unparliamentary yet.

Mr. Hepburn—I will say that it was a gross and violent injustice to me, and the gentleman from illinois was the only one that I could assume, by that underhand manner, tried to make such an imputation upon me.

the such an imputation upon me.
the unusual character and intensity of the the unusual character and intensity of the thets used in the colloquy had aroused the tention of the whole House and members thered in dense rows about the participants, like a significant silence was upon the cham-

Cannon Mr. Chairman, I have seen in ime other men and members trying to play cuttlefish act and muddy the waters and

swim away.

Mr Hepburn—Let me interrupt the gentleman to say that I propose no cuttlefish movement here. I do not propose to muddy the waters and get away. I am responsible for what I have said to the gentleman and to this House. I have weighed my words, and while they are eaunest I know what they mean. I believe that he tried to dishonor me here and I resentit. I want him to understand it.

Mr Cannon—Very well, I will read now what the gentleman refers to again. I He then read what was contained in the Record on the subsubject I Now, then, it is an open secret that in many papers of this country statements have been made touching the gentleman from lowa's necessary. made touching the gentleman from Iowa's

htention

Mr Hepburn said he was not willing to let
that statement go unchallenged. One paper in
Chicago, representing certain Chicago interests had said so.

Statement and Mr. Caupon, let it go at that. ests had said so. Very well said Mr. Cannon, let it go at that. What he had said was out of a kindly heart, and of great respect for the gentleman. Therefore, one could understand how great was his Sirprise to hear of the gentleman's attack upon him in his absence. In his calmer moments ne should come to the conclusion that it was temper and not judgment that prompted his action.

Action

Mr Hepburn said that if the gentleman would be satisfied he would withdraw it.

Mr tannon. The gentleman can let his withdrawal stand, and pursue the course that his own subset of self-respect shall dictate.

With this the incident closed, but the air of the hall was charged with the electricity of the combat for some time afterward.

A lew moments later Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.) referred to his attempt earlier in the day to get in 3 question while Mr Mann (Rep., fil.) was taiking, remarking that he was glad the people

Center of American Metropolis is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d Street. You can reach it in from half a minute of fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 85 clubs, and 31 theaters.—Adv.

of the South were represented by men 1,500 or 2,000 miles removed from the gentleman.

Mr. Mann, coming down the aisle from the cloak room, was greeted with applause, as he remarked that from any other gentleman the remarks just made would require some attention, but from Mr. Gaines they demanded no attention.

attention
This refusal to take him seriously angered
Mr. Gaines, and amid shouts of laughter that
nearly drowned his voice he shouted: "I don't
withdraw a statement I made, and (pounding
the desk) I am responsible here and elsewhere
for what I say."
The pending amendment offered by Mr. McCullough (Dem., Ark.) to amend the bill so as
to authorize the Secretary of War to fortify
and garrison the Canal was lost, 66 to 14.
Committee amendment to section 2, in-

and garrison the Canal was lost, '66 to 114.

Committee amendment to section 2, including that striking out the word "fortifications" and inserting the word "provisions" was agreed to, 90 to 64

Mr. Neville (Pop., Neb.) offered an amendment that all contracts for the construction of the Canal be based upon the rate of wages paid in the United States, and that so far as possible all labor employed be from the United States.

Lost, 15 to 65.

The new section 3 of the bill, reported by the committee as an amendment, was adopted without division.

committee as an amendment, was adopted without division.

A new section, proposed by Mr. Burton, was rejected, providing that no money should be expended under the bill until after the report of the Walker Isthmian Commission, providing it be presented to the President by the 10th of December, 1800.

After brief speeches by Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.), announcing that he would vote for the bill in obedience to the universal demand in the United States for its passage, trusting that the Senate would relieve it of certain objectionable features, and by Messrs. Fleming (Dem., Ga.), and Cannon (Rep., Ill.) against the bill, it was reported to the House. On the amendment changing the word "fortifications" to "provisions," a vote was taken by yeas and nays, resulting: Yeas, 184, nays, 104. This vote generally went along party lines, Republicans opposing fortifications, and the opposition favoring it. The following Republicans, have, however, voted with the D-mocrats for fortifications: Boutelle, Illinois; Heatwole, Lacey, Loudenslager, Mudd, Ray of New York and Tongue; and the following Democrats with the Republicans against it: Bankhead, Eaker, Berry, Brantley, Georgia, Brewer, Crawford, Denny, Elliott, Fleming, Gaston, Howard, King, Lyster, Livingston, Meekison, Ransdall, Sibley and Slayden.

Mr. Burton moved to re-commit the bill, with

and Slayden.

Mr. Burton moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to report forthwith a substitute, which he had read, authorizing t e President to secure a right of way for a canal in a route to be selected by him. This was lost by a yote of 52 to 171.

vote of 52 to 171.

The bill was then passed—225 to 35, the announcement of the vote being received with applause. Those voting in the negative were: Republicans—Messrs, Acheson (Pa.), Adams (Pa.), Burton (Ohio), Cannon (Ill.), Capron (R. I.), Daizell (Pa.), Fletcher (Minn.), Gillett (Mass.), Graham (Pa.), Hitti (Ill.), Lawrence (Mass.), Littlefield (Me.), McCall (Mass.), Sprague (Mass.)

Littlefield (Me.), McCall (Mass.), Sprague (Mass.) and Stewart (Wis.)—16.

Democrats—Messrs, Clark (Mo.), Cooney (Mo.), Cowherd (Mo.), Cox (Tenn.), DeArmond (Mo.), Denny (Md.), Dougherty (Mo.), Fleming (Ga.), Gaston (Pa.), King (Utah.), Lester (Ga.), Levy (N. V.), Rhea (Ky.), Rucker (Mo.), Talbert (S.C.), Thayer (Mass.) and Vandiver (Mo.), Talbert (S.C.), Thayer (Mass.) and Silverits—Mr. Neville (Neb.)—1.

Silverits—Mr. Neville (Neb.)—1.

The House then at 5:20 adjourned until tomorrow.

The canal bill as passed is divided into four sections, the first of which appropriates such sum as may be necessary to enable the President of the United States to acquire from Costa Rica and Nicaragua control of territory now belonging to those countries, on which to construct a canal of a depth and capacity sufficient for ships of the greatest tornage and draft now in use, from a point near Greytown on the Caribbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua, to Brito on the Pacific. Section 2 provides that when said territory is acquired, the President shall direct the Secre-

tary of War to construct said canal, with necessary harbors and terminals, and to employ such civil engineers as may be necessary.

Other sections provide that in the construction of the canal, the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua shall be used as far as available, that the President shall gaurantee to Costa Rica and Nicaragua the use of the canal and harbors for their vessels and citizens upon such terms as may be agreed to; appropriates \$10,000,000 to begin the work, and authorizes the Secretary of War to contract for materials and work for the construct in and protection of the canal, the whole to be paid for from time to time, not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$140,000,000.

# Come Here With the Canal in Hand and Say

"Call Us Belligerents." Dr. A. J. Restrepa, who arrived here a few days ago from Colombia as the envoy of the Provisional Government, is sent here to ask for the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. The claims to this recognition are set forth in an official appeal from the Provisional Government. It is the object of the revolutionary Government, Dr. Restrepa said yestionary Government, Dr. Restrepa said yesterday is to anticipate and prevent the ratification of the deal between the de facto Government and the French Canal Company, whereby the latter is to pay 5,000,000 francs for a six years' extension of the contract to build the Panama Canal. Further than this, the Provisional Government declares that it wishes to terminate the country's relations with the French company and offers to the United States the concession to build the Panama Canal. Anticipating trouble with France when they get into power and annul the concession just made to the French Company, the revolutionists look to a recognition by the United

they get into power and annul the concession just made to the French Company, the revolutionists look to a recognition by the United States of their belligerency to strengthen their position. They say the extension of time to the French Company has been conceded in an illegal manner, with the object of replenishing the de facto Government's war chest. They declare that the concession is invalid unless confirmed by the Colombian Congress, and that the Government refuses to submit it to the Congress.

This attempt of the Colombian revolutionists to enlist the protection of the United States is at least unusual for even a provisional South American Government. One of the documents Dr. Retrepa will present to Secretary Hay contains expressions of good will toward the United Strees, which he says are the sentiment of the entire Liberal party. He has letters from American merchants in Colombia to officials in Washington. Dr. Hetrepa says that the revolutionists occupy a great part of the country and the entire State of Santander, where the laws of the Provisional Government are in effect.

# WAR AUTOMOBILE'S PLIGHT.

#### It Shot By the Bicycle Cop Like Greased Lightning-Driver Fined.

The war automobile, of which E. J. Pennington of 20 Fifth avenue is the inventor, was sent out on Tuesday into the wilds of Brooklyn for a test run by the company which, it is said, is building the machines for the English Government to be used in South Africa. An ordinary automobile went along as an escort. The war machine was furnished with a 30-horse-power gasoline motor, which, it is asserted, can drive it seventy-five miles an hour.

The Flatbush section of Washington avenue was selected for the trial and the flying progress of the machine along that asphalted avenue about 7 o'clock in the evening caused both surabout 7 o'clock in the evening caused both surprise and awe. Bicycle Policeman Henshaw was startled when the black object flew past him in a cloud of dust and amid the stifling odor of gasoline at the speed of a lightning express train. He started off in hot pursuit, but would have been left hopelessly behind had the machine not been forced to stop at Flatbush and Woodruff avenues by a troiley car. Policeman Henshaw arrested Robert Dickson of 368 West Twenty-third street, the driver of the war automobile and brought him to the Grant street station, where he was soon released on ball furnished by the man in charge of the accompanying automobile When arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Steers in the Grant street court Dickson admitted that he was travelling at high speed. "Did you have any guns on this vehicle?"

"No sir."
"Did you have any flag on it?"

# "Well, I guess the Government wont object then if we fine you \$5." Dickson paid the fine.

A southbound Amsterdam avenue car burned out its fuse at Sixty-eighth street and Broadway at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was one of the long open cars and was well filled with women passengers. The wires set fire to the floor and the women screamed and jumped to the street. At alarm of fire was turned in and an engine extinguished the fire.

"O'Neill's" Tailormade Suits Are exclusive in style and Perfect in Fit and Finish Special Sale to-day. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.—Ada

Fast Trains to Cincinnati and St. Louis Via Pennsylvania Railroad. See time table it another column. Phone call for Penna. R. R. cab. "914-18th Street."—Ads.

## OUIGG, BELDEN AND PAYN.

#### THINGS UNDER THE SURFACE IN NEW YORK REPUBLICAN POLITICS.

I Could Unseat Platt With a Proper Alliance With Belden" Is a Saying of Quigg's -May Situation in Regard to Party Con-

May politics, Republican or Democratic, and ts interpretations, very often go awry. lint in view of the well-known fact that President Quigg of the New York County Republican Committee is seeking to retain prominence in the affairs of the committee certain history related by Republicans who were at the Fifth

Avenue Hotel last night will not be amiss. Immediately after the election of Gov. Black in 1896 the Hon. Louis F. Payn, the Hon. George W. Aldridge and others were intent on starting a Republican machine of their own The nomination for Governor at Saratoga of the Hon Theodore Roosevelt overthrew that combine against the domination of Senator Thomas C. Platt. The history referred to deals wish a later movement against the continued dominance of Mr. Platt. It is merely told as news, and as describing the Republican situation in the State of New York in this month of

May. President Quigg is a personal friend of the Hon. James J. Beiden of Syracuse, who has considered Mr. Quigg to be one of his proteges. Business interests have cemented the friendship. It has never been broken, although Mr. Quigg for the last two or three years has been very close to Mr. Platt. There is no breaking of confidence, however, in saying that Mr Quigg has told a number of Republicans that "with a proper alliance with Mr. Belden I could unseat Mr. Platt as Republican leader of the State of New

Mr. Belden has apparently been out of politics for the last two years. He is a very astute gentleman. He is silent, and does not carry his political heart upon his sleeve. He makes his headquarters here at the Hotel Manhartan. John E Milholland has been known as one of the proteges of Mr. Belden, just as Mr. Quigg has. For the last month Mr. Belden, Mr. Quigg and Mr. Milholland have been having talks at

the Hotel Manhattan. Mr. Milholland was, when in politics before, one of the bitterest enemies of Senator Platt. Mr. Quigg has been loyal to Senator Platt from a certain standpoint, but he did not think Senator Platt should have been so ready to name a new President of the New York County Committee. THE SUN has already recorded Mr. Quigg's change of mind since the day he said he was ready to retire from New York county politics "for the good of the Republican party."

The Hon. James S. Sherman, Representative in Congress for the Twenty-fifth New York district, appears upon the scene. He is made permanent chairman of the Republican State Convention, which met in the Grand Central Palace. Little was thought at the time of Mr. Sherman's prominence on that occasion. Four or five years ago he was temporary chairman of a Republican State Convention. Mr. Sherman on this last occasion made a fine speech for the McKinley Administration and he spoke of Gov. Roosevelt in enthusiastic terms. It was directly due to the influence of Senator Platt that Representative Sherman was first nominated by President McKinley to be General Apppraiser at a salary of \$7,500 for life and was confirmed. Mr. Sherman, after consulting with Mr. Belden and other friends, declined the place. Following almost immediately after that Senator Platt, apparently forgetting his old friendfor Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa, Sherman to be Socretary of the United States Senate. It was said later that Gen. Clarkson. had declined to be a candidate. Senator Platt made a fight for the confirmation of Sherman and won by one vote and Mr. Sherman, after conferring with Mr. Belden and other friends, declined to accept the place. A month ago Mr. Sherman was renominated for Congress in the

Twenty-fifth district. Just prior to the meeting of the Republican State Convention in Grand Central Palace there came from unseen sources the statement that Mr Sherman would be a candidate for Governor of the State of New York. Various newspapers quoted Senator Platt as saying that he was opposed to Sherman for Governor, but the following day Senator Platt corrected these statements. He said that, in his opinion, Mr. Sherman was not a candidate for Governor. Representative Sherman himself has never said word on the subject. Although he has been known as one of Mr. Belden's protégés, certain of Senator Platt's friends said last night: "We have got Sherman away from Belden." ator Platt, without the slightest doubt, personally respects and honors Representative Sherman, and Chairman Odell, before he left for the Pacific coast, was heard to say that Mr. Sherman, in the event of certain contingencies, would make a first-rate candidate for

Governor. The Hon. Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, however, within the last few days has had a talk with Senator Platt. He believes, it was said, that should Mr. Sherman be elected Governor "Mr. Belden would be the real Governor

of the State of New York." All this is told for the purpose of calling the attention of the Republicans of the State to just what is going on. It is told on the supposition that Gov. Roosevelt will be nominated for Vice-President. Should the situation so turn that Gov. Roosevelt can avoid the nomination for Vice-President the Belden-Quigg-Milholland idea to bring James S. Sherman to the front as the candidate for Governor would, fall to the ground.

On the other hand, there is another scheme which is interesting Republican politicians in the State and which was discussed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. It was to this effect, that if Mr. Roosevelt is nominated for Vice-President, and Mr. Odell should stand by his authoritative announcent made in THE SUN the day after he left for California that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for Governor, the friends of Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, headed by Frank H. Platt, the oldest son of Senator Platt, would make a fight to land Mr. Woodruff as the candidate for Governor. The Hon. Louis F. Payn was at the Grand Union Hotel last night. He and ex-Gov Black are closely allied. They do not like Mr. Woodruff, and neither are they friendly to Frank H. Platt. Mr. Black, unaided and alone, save with the support of Mr. Payn and Mr. Aldridge, secured nearly 300 delegates out of 900 and odd in the Republican State Convention at Saratoga which nominated Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Payn and Mr. Belden have always been the warmest terms. It may be a little incongruous to speak of Mr. Payn and Mr. Belden as associated in any political arrangement, when the bitter feeling between Mr. Payn and Mr. Quieg is recalled, but Mr. Payn and Mr. Milholland have been triends for a dozen years. Moreover, from the hour that Mr. Payn was supplanted as Superintendent of Insurance he has neither seen nor spoken to Senator Platt. Mr. Payn has always said that Mr. Platt assured him in that contest of his support. It has always been understood, however, that while Mr. Platt was friendly to Mr. Payn up to a certain limit, he could not sustain Mr. Payn to the extent of having a break with Gov. Roosevelt, who was determined to have Mr. Payn's head.

Solt was said in conclusion that if anybody imagines that Mr. Quieg is without resources of his own he should take a cup of tea and wake up. political arrangement, when the bitter feel-

wake up. Rapid Transit to Suburban Homes Full details of Suburban Homes in Westchester County in New York Central folder just lasued. Ap-ply to ticket agents or send 1-cent stamp to George E. Daniels Grand Central Station.—Ads.

## BRIDGE JUMPER IS DYING

One of Bryant's Abettors Arrested, the Other, a Reporter, Wanted-Parachute Failed.

Alfred W. Bryant, who has been employed as a conductor by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon armed with a parachute, which he had made himself. The parachute did not open at all and from the moment that Bryant struck the water he was unconscious. trol and the Governorship of the State. A government tug came along and the deci hands fished him out of the water. The man was taken, a prisoner, to the Hudson street hospital, where it was said last night that he was dying.

His proceedings were partly a newspaper enterprise. About midnight Tuesday night young man partly drunk went into the upffice of a newspaper and said that a friend of his was going to jump from the Bridge the next day. He wanted money for the information, offering to allow a reporter to accompany his friend and witness the act.

formation, offering to allow a reporter to accompany his friend and witness the act. He was turned out of the office. Apparently he went to the office of another newspaper and struck a bargail.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a swarm of reporters, all from one office, appeared on the Bridge inquiring of the police for a man who had jumped off. Nobody had jumped, but the police passed the word to look out for Bridge jumpers.

At 3:30 o'clock a new platoon comes on. It was just about then that a cab came slowly along the south roadway from New York. Inside was a pale-faced young man in the uniform of a Brooklyn car conductor, also an elaborate arrangement of muslin and twine, three inflated bladders and a man whose card described him as a reporter. The pale young man was Bryant, and the muslin arrangement was his homemade parachute. When the cab reached the middle of the Bridge, Bryant jumped out and without even waiting to peel off his coat scaled the railing. Two policemen a long way off sang out to him. Nobody on cars or trucks made a move to stop him. Once up on top of the railing Bryant looked around and laughed at some women who were sitting in a trolley car looking at him. In the meantime he was keeping one eye on the policemen who were making up as fast as they could run. The parachute, apparently, would not open. The policemes were getting near, and it was jump then or not at all. He jumped with the mass of stuff in his hands, turned a complete somersoult as he fell and landed in the water on his back.

The Quartermaster's tug Katherine Francisco.

was coming up the river from Governors Island. Capt. Neilson Jansen saw Bryant fall, made for him as fast as he could and picked

fall, made for him as fast as he could and picked him up unconscious. At the hospital doctors worked for hours in vain to bring him to consciousness. They kept him in a steam box an hour to bring up his temperature. While this was going on a "statement" by the unconscious man describing his experience at great length was published in the Erening World. Late last night Bryant was vomiting blood and he was expected to die before morning.

World. Late last night Bryant was vomiting blood and he was expected to die before morning.

John Botsford drove the cab. He lives at 354 West Forty-eighth street, where Bryant lived. The police got him. The supposed reporter got away. He had given a card to Botsford, who gave it to the police. It is inscribed, 'David Morrissey, Evening World.' Botsford said that he and his brother had suggested the jump to Bryant, who comes from Bristol. England, and who said he had jumped bridges before. The Botsfords have been planning to open a roadhouse in Bayonne this summer, and it was suggested that Bryant go in with them after he had jumped from the Bridge, and give them the benefit of the advertising. At the same time it was suggested that some money might be got from some newspaper for the exclusive privilege of having a reporter witness the jump. Bryant manufactured his own parachute out of a coach umbrella.

The Bridge police squad said last night that on the confession of the cabman, Botsford, they had decided to arrest Morrissey, the reporter, Botsford told the police that Morrissey had promised to pay him \$25, and as a guarantee that the money would be paid as soon as the jump was made had given Botsford bis card. At the World Building the police were told that Morrissey's home address was not known there and that Morrissey was not known there and that Morrissey was not known there

### DEWEY ON THE RAGING CANAL. Inspects the Sanitary Waterway and Gets an

CHICAGO, May 2.-Admiral Dewey viewed to-day the Sanitary Capal which has for the time being replaced the stockyards as Chicago's most interesting exhibit for visitors. At McCook, where the party boarded the steamer, hundreds of excursionists awaited them, and from McCook to Lockport squads of people were standing on the canal banks to see the chief of the American Navy.

The Hinda was the Admiral's flagship, and the persons on it numbered about sixty. The party was made up of the Admiral, Mayor Harrison, members of the General Committee, chairman of the sub-committees, the trustees chairman of the sub-committees, the trustees of the sanitary district, the five resident naval officers who are serving on the Admiral's staff, Lieuts, Gilmore and Crawford, and Capt. Davis of the Morrill. On the Minnie B. the Juliet and the C. W. Elphicke were the other distinguished guests of the city. The entire party numbered about three hundred. Small steamers carried passengers down the canal in the wake of the four large boats.

passengers down the canal in the wake of the four large boats.

Guns from the Lake View battery were sent down to Lockport last night. When the Hinda came within the windage basin at the controlling works she fired three shots, at which the Admiral's blue flag with its four stars was run up on the flag pole above the controlling works and the battery, in charge of Capt. Leslie Allen Carter, fired a salute of seventeen guns.

The party disembarked upon the bridge over the gates in the controlling works and the Admiral saw how the gates and the bear-trap dam are operated.

This evening Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were the guests of the Chicago Athletic Club at dinner After dinner they attended an entertainment and ball given in their honor by the Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guard. To-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the Admiral's party will

Regiment Illinois National Guard. To-morrow morning at to o'clock the Admiral's party will leave for Jacksonville. Ill. Following Jacksonville, Ill. Following Jacksonville, St. Louis will be the next stop.

Try as they may to hide it, the fact is the Dewey reception in Chicago has been so cool as to chill to the bone the most ardent Dewey Presidential boomer. From the moment he landed from the train that brought him here till he left Central Music Hall to-night after the final function in his honor the Admiral has had little attention except from the committees having the soin his honor the Admiral has had little attention except from the committees having the so-called celebration in charge. Lack of enthusiasm has characterized all the Admiral's public appearances. Though the ball at the Auditorium on Monday night was attended by 4,000 persons the committee in charge say it was only by the most insistent drumming and soliciting that they were enabled to sell the 2,000 tickets that were sold. The managers of the Naval Reserve Association ball, which was given in the First Regiment Armory, and which, with Admiral and Mrs. Dewey as drawing cards, was expected to attract 10,000 persons at \$1 a head, say that the affair was a financial failure. It is said that Mrs Dewey was much put out when she found affair was a financial failure. It is said that Mrs Dewey was much put out when she found that she was not to stand by her husband's side on the reviewing stand on the day of the parade and refused to occupy the box arranged for her in front of the Union League Club and directly opposite the stand. Later in the evening she was one of a box party at one of the theatres, but she stayed only a few minutes.

# FOUR KILLED AT A CROSSING.

-Slaveman Alone Escapes. BALTIMORE, Md . May 2-A wagon contain ing five persons was struck by an express train at Orangeville, just outside of Baltimore, tonight, with the result that four were killed and one badly injured.

The train was due in Baltimore at 9 o'clock

The train was due in Baltimore at 2 o'clock to-night. The party in the wagon consisted of Alex Slaysman, his three children and Henry L. Kline. Kline and the three children were killed. The party was returning from a fishing trip and the father, who was driving, endeavored to cross the track ahead of a shifting engine. In doing so he ran in front of the express. Slaysman fell alongside the tracks while Kline and two of the children were pitched into a ditch. A search was made for the fourth body without avail. The train then proceeded. When approaching the city, the missing body was found on the cowcatcher. The dead are: Henry L. Kline, 36 years old: Emma Bohman, Slaysman and Alexander Slaysman, aged 11 years; Ida Slaysman and Alexander Slaysman will recover. spectively. Slavsman will recover Carl H. Schnitz's

# Central Park Mineral Springs, located near West 72d Street entrance, are now open to the Public Dally, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. - Adt. The Pleasure of Traveling is wonderfully enhanced by the smooth ros superb equipment of the Pennsylvania Short line to Chicago.—Ade.

VERY FEW SURVIVORS OF THE UTAH MINE EXPLOSION.

DEATH LIST MAY REACH 390.

About 250 Bodies Have Been Taken Out and There is Practically No Hope That the Other 140 Men Not Accounted For Will Be Found Alive-Forty Dead Found in One Heap-After-Damp Killed Most of the Victims-Every House in the Mining Town a House of Mourning-Relief Funds. SALT LAKE, Utah, May 2.- The number of

victims of the explosion in the Pleasant Valley Coal Company's mine at Winter Quarters, near cofield, increases hourly. It is now thought the dead will number 300. This evening the bodies brought out reached a total of about Forty dead bodies were found in one heap and there is hardly a doubt that all those who

are yet in the mine have perished. Three hundred and ninety-eight men entered the mine for work yesterday morning. Of these about 250 have been brought out dead 5 or 8 injured and the others are still somewhere in the workings underground. It is almost an impossibility that they can yet be alive. Comparatively few of the men whose bodies have been recovered were killed by the

explosion The majority had no bruises or wounds and had evidently met their death by asphyxiation caused by the after-damp succeeding the explosion. The concussion however, was so great that five men working in the open air around the mouth of the mine were severely hurt. One man was blown with his horse a distance of 200 yards across the bottom of the canon.

The cause of the explosion is undecided. Thomas Parmeley, superintendent of operations at the mine, says that he believes the dust in the mine was ignited by an explosion of glant powder which was taken in by some of the miners. There are many other theories advanced, but it is unreasonable to expect that a correct solution will be arrived at until the excitement is over and access has been had to all parts of the mine

State Coal Mine Inspector Thomas says he examined the mine a few weeks ago and the conditions then were very satisfactory. No dangerous symptoms were visible.

Every house in Scoffeld is a house of mourning and every household is preparing to receive its dead. The employees of the mine were mostly American, with a few Scotch and The dead men were nearly all mar-Welsh. ried. Fathers and sons worked in the mines. and in not a few instances families have lost their entire male membership. One family has lost eight members. The mine itself is a wreck, and the loss financially can hardly be estimated Subscription lists for the relief of the widows and orphans have been opened and the public is responding liberally.

Rescuers went to work at No. 4 and No. 1 shafts almost simultaneously. Volumes of gas impeded the work in No. 1, where the victims were found to have been cheked. The bodies found in No. 4 were burned and scarred. A great number of the bodies recovered are unrecognizable. In one pile at No 1 mine there are ten men, foreigners, as yet unidentified.

John Kirton was the first man brought out. His whole scalp was burned to a crisp and his face unrecognizable. He was still alive and apparently conscious, crying out in agony for his comrades to end his misery by killing him on the spot. Thomas Sellers, who was working about fifty

yards from the mouth of the mine on the outside had his right arm blown off. John James, a county Commissioner, and his son George,

his body badly mangled. On the other hand Surveyor Dougall, who was laying off lines in the tunnel, was found dead at the side of his transit, which had not been turned over.

As the bodies are reached they are brought down to the boarding houses and other company buildings, where they are dressed and laid out. These buildings are numerous and in each are from ten to thirty-five bodies. When a body is brought out it is usually carried from the mouth of the tunnel to the place of deposit. Here there is a corps of men, from four to ten in number, with water in tubs. The clothing is first removed, the soot, smoke and powder burns washed from the faces and the bodies prepared and laid out in long robes, where they are marked by tags with the supposed name and address to await identification by relatives

or friends. The work of bringing out the dead goes on slowly, the difficulties in the shape of mountains of debris and the presence of the deadly after-damp being very great. The rescuers have time and again been obliged to quit on ac-

count of the fire damp. Will Clark lost his life while attempting to save his father and when his sister, a girl of

was told that both father and brother had perished she fell dead at her mother's feet A number of young boys were employed in the mine as couplers and trap boys and about twenty of their bodies were brought out and

placed in a row near the mouth of the mine. Not a few of the victims were widely known Not a few of the victims were widely known in Utah. W. B. Dougall was an example of this class. He was graduated as civil engineer at the Agricultural College in Logan in 1884, and was only 27 years old. After following his profession with marked success for some years he enlisted in the engineer cores during the war with Spain, and went to Honolulu as a sergeant in Capt. Mills's company. Before his discharge he had won his shoulder straps. He had been at the mine only a day when his life was lost. The little Mormon meeting house at the village of Scofield and the Methodist church have been turned into morgues, where the dead are lage of Sconleid and the Methodist church have been turned into morgues, where the dead are laid out in rows after being prepared for burial. There were not enough collins in Salt Lake for the dead and bodies are laid out in winding sheet on benches and tables pending the arrival of coffins from Denver.

#### GERRY'S JOKE ON PERRY Great Crowd Out in Boston to See a Private Foot Race for a Wager.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 2. - About a week ago Robert Gerry, son of Elbridge T. Gerry of New York city, bet his friend H. P. Perry, also of New York, a millionaire in his own right, that Perry could not run from the Touraine to Massachusetts avenue, Boston, in less than nine minutes. Perry accepted the less than nine minutes. Perry accepted the wager and started training. A few of his friends got wind that the test was to be made this evening to avoid publicity. Perry's friends therefore decided to let the public in on the matter. Perry was invited to the Country Club to spend the afternoon in charge of those who would keep him determined to win the wager, which was for a considerable, sum of money. Meanwhile others who were in the Joke had flaming red posters printed bearing the following inscription:

Perry!!

The "flying wonder."
will run against time
this evening (Wednesday, May 2, at 9:39)
from
Arlington street to Mass, avenue,
via Commonwealth avenue.
Come one! Come all!
Chewing gum for girls and digarettees for boys will be
distributed.

Tree posters were also put up. When the 930 P. M. came a crowd numbering almost 1,000 had gathered at the rendezvous, and when Perry came in sight he was greeted with a shout that almost made him halt. Bievelists, automobilists and unners accompanied him on his journey and raised a din that set people running for squares around. Perry to his utmost astonishment, was urged and exhorted to run his best. At the finish he received a hearty oheer. He won the wager. When he learned the reason for his popularity he started on a still hunt for the perpetrators of the joke with Gerry's money in his pocket.

Forencon. Afternoon and Evening. The New York Central has a train every hour for the West—quick and comfortable. Two cent mileage tickets good on all trains—Ade.

# INVESTIGATING RICHARDSON.

The Tennessee Congressman Before the Senate Committee on Printing.

WASHINGTON, May 2 - The Senate Committee on Printing to-day began the investigation authorized by the resolution introduced by senator Chandler into the charges against Representative Richardson of Tennessee, in connection with the publication and copyrighting of the Messages and Papers of the Presi-

dents of the United States. Mr. Richardson to-day explained to the committee his position regarding the publication, how he had devoted several years to classifying and editing the documents for the Government without any compensation whatever. He said the plates from which the books were printed had been voted to him by Congress after the edition ordered by Congress had been exhausted. Regarding his connection with the sale of the work, Mr. Richardson said he had made arrangements for its publication by private enterprise whereby he was to receive a royalty on all copies sold. So far the sales and been limited and his receipts small

The investigation is being conducted behind closed doors, Chairman T. C. Platt saying that the testimony would be made public when the committee completes its work. Publisher Barcus will be examined on Friday

### DIED ONE AFTER ANOTHER Margaret Brown Expires After Losing Two

Sisters and a Brother. Margaret Brown, 65 years old, saw the body of her brother Charles carried out of the house yesterday afternoon for burial. Then

she burst into tears and sat down. "My loved ones are dead," she said, "and I wish that I were dead, too. I have nothing to live for

She had barely finished speaking when pitched forward and fell on her face. A phyician came and said she was dead. "From overwork." he explained, "she has simply worked herself out."

Anna Brown, a sister of the dead woman, became ill April 10 with pneumonia. She died April 21 and April 23 she was buried. Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson, another sister, fell ill with the same disease April 21 and April 25 she died She was buried April On the day of her death Charles, the brother, came down with pneumonia, and died April 29. The death of Margaret Brown yesterday leaves only one other member of the family, Sarah Brown. Like her sister who died yesterday, she is in delicate health on account of the constant care and nursing of the rest of the family.

Her friends were anxious about her last night

#### PORTO RICO WAKES RIGHT UP. First Cargo Under the New Tariff the Biggest Ever Sent Here.

That gloomy prophecies about the effect of the new tariff in Porto Rico are not going to be fulfilled was indicated yesterday, when the New York and Porto Rico line's steamship Ponce arrived with the biggest cargo that ever has been landed at any American port from the rich little island. It consisted of 1,093 hogsheads and 9,900 bags of sugar and 2,131 bales of tobacco. The merchants of the island now know exactly where they are commercially, and it is predicted by shipping men that Porto Rico will send great quantities of her products to the mainland of the country which has adopted

#### BICYCLIST KILLED IN COLLISION. Thrown Against an Elevated Pillar While

Riding With a Friend in Third Avenue. Eugene Molloy, 17 years old, of 404 East street and Maurice Myer, 19, of 2333 Third mouth of tunnel No. 4, was blown 200 feet and avenue were riding bicycles up Third avenue last night when, at 119th street, Molloy started east, while Myer started to go in the other direction. The two men contact and Myer was thrown against an elevated railroad pillar. He was picked up unconscious and sent to the Harlem Hospital, where he died later in the evening. An examination showed that his

skull had been fractured. Molloy was not seriously injured. He was locked up in the East 126th street police sta-

## WHEELWOMAN CAUSED HIS DEATH. Her Head Struck Against His Nose as

Flew By on a Bicycle. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., May 2 .- William German, a young man of this place, was on the Shrewsbury bridge on Sunday night when he saw a young woman come tearing down the steep approach on a bicycle. She had lost control of the machine. German got as close to the rail as he could, but the young woman's head struck against his nose, knocking him down. A violent hemorrhage at the nose followed and German died last night. The young

### woman rode off without giving her name. DEPUTY ATTY-GEN. COYNE DEAD. Had Malignant Diphtheria - Five Physicians

Tried to Save Him. Deputy Attorney General John H. Coyne died in a private hospital at 70 West Thirty-fifth street at 2:30 o'clock this morning of malignant diphtheria.

Mr. Covne, whose home was in Geneseo, was designated by Attorney-General Davis to conduct the prosecution of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner. The investigation has been held in the badly ventila ed quarters

has be en held in the badly ventila ed quarters in the Criminal Court building formerly occupied by the Board of Health.

Mr. Coyne lived at the Holland House while in this city, and he was taken sick there on Saturday. His friend, Dr. Lieser, who came from Geneseo, recommended a private hospital, to which Mr. Coyne was taken. His condition became worse steadily until Tuesday night, when his physicians diagnosed his case as malignant diphtheria, and said that there was little chance of his recovery. Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Commissioner of the Port, who has had great experience in the treatment of diphtheria, and Drs. Peck, Taylor and Brown were called in to aid Dr. Lieser, who devoted all of his time to the patient Diphtheritic antitoxin was used in large quantities,

Mr. Coyne's brother Edward is here and Attorney-General Davies came down from Albany yesterday.

#### MAGIE AND DEPUE SWORN IN. The Former as Chancellor and the Latter as Chief Justice of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—Chief Justice William J. Magie was sworn in as Chancellor of the State in the reception room of the Executive Department at noon to-day by Justice David A. De-pue of Newark. Gov. Voorbees then called Justice Depue into his private office and there tendered to him the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court. Justice Depue accepted it, and was sworn in at once.

# Mrs. McKeever Is 109 Years Old

SHARON, Pa., May 2. Mrs. Susan McKeever celebrated her 109th birthday anniversary on Wednesday at her home in Jefferson township, Mercer county. She was born in County Derry, Ireland, in April, 1791. She has lived under the administration of every President in the United States.

# Mrs. Hunt 108 Years Old To day.

Mrs. Elinda Bonner Hunt of Ravenswood, Long Island tity, is said to be 108 years old to-day She is a co'ored woman. She was born in Prince George, Va., on May 2, 1792. Mrs. Hunt has children, grandchildren and great-grand-children living with her in Ravenswood. They will properly observe her birthday.

The Canal Bill.

# OTIS REVIEWS HIS WORK.

SITUATION AS HE WILL LEAVE IT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Thinks Insurrection is Over-Impossible for the Guerrillas to Accomplish Anything Serious - Aguinaldo Hiding in Isabelle Province-Growth of Confidence in the Intentions of the United States - Civil Government Must Be Extended Slowly -Treatment of the Friars-Chinese Excinsion Suggested-Popularity of American Schools-Good Civil Employees Wanted.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. MANILA, May 2. Gen. Otis will probably stars or home at the end of this week. The transport Meade is here awaiting his orders. In view of his near departure Gen. Otis consented last night to talk for publication. The military situation was naturally the first topic with which he dealt. He regards the effectual stamping out of the insurrection as perhaps the most substantial object he has accomplished here

He said "You know I am rather pessimistic. I am not inclined to take the sanguine view prevailing in certain quarters, yet I have held the opinion for some time that the thing is entirely over. I cannot see where it is possible for the guerrillan to effect any reorganization, concentrate in any force or accomplish anything serious. We have 116 posts north of Manila, and ninetyfour south of the city. Everywhere the people are giving valuable information. and are almost daily disclosing hidden arms and other insurgent property. In the last batch captured we discovered Aguinaldo's property, which was scattered when he was fleeing from Tarlac. This includes valuable papers. The Filipinos who want peace are beginning to appreciate the power of the Americans to protect them, and are giving effective cooperation. The remnants of the guerrille bands are thoroughly scattered and they are

unable to remain for any time in any place, "Even the insurgent leaders recognize the necessity of the Americans staying here. They admit that a strong government is essential to the peace and prosperity of the islands. I asked Senor Mabini, Aguinaldo's Minister of Foreign Affairs, only the other day if he did not know that the United States were necessary to the Philippines. He replied that he did. I then asked him what the insurgents were fighting for and he answered that their object was to get the best terms. Even the best of them have thus been deluded into believing that they could wrest conditions from us."

PLAN OF THE INSURRECTION Then came a declaration that will greatly grieve Messrs. Hoar, Atkinson, et al. To the question, "Do you think the insurrection could have been avoided by any change in our

attitude early in 1898?" Gen. Otis replied: "No. it was inevitable from the start. When Aguinaldo left Hong Kong and came to Cavité it was with the intention of fighting the Americans. Independence was the Junta's scheme even then. Recently we have come into possession of proof that when Aguinaldo went to Hong Kong from Singapore the whole subject was discussed at a big meeting of the Junta. They planned that Aguinaldo should come to Manila with American assistance, make a show of cooperation until the Spaniards were ex-

pelled, and then drive the Americans out. "Aguinaldo was unwilling to pursue such course because it would be dishonorable. Sandico, who was Minister of the Interior in Mabini's Cabinet, made a speech which carried the meeting. He declared that everything would be fair considering the object that was entire subsequent course in the Philippines has been in complete consonance with the scheme. The Junta was then prepared and instructions were given, and subsequently, in the middle of January, 1899, they warned their friends in Manila to leave, saying that the time was near at hand. We have many documents in Aguinaldo's handwriting, including his plans for & rising in Manila last October, when he detailed the methods to be employed in assassinating the Americans. He is a mediocre man, with the knack of outwardly appearing honest and hone orable. His strongest point was his ability to

#### keep the discordant elements together." AGUINALDO'S HIDING PLACE.

When questioned as to Aguinaldo's present whereabouts Gen. Otis said: "I think he is in I abella province, with, perhaps, 400 men. Many natives say he is dead, but I do not believe

that. Continuing, Gen. Otis said he based his opinion on the report of a reliable man who went to Isabella to ascertain where the insurgent leader was. This man was a high insurgent official, whose name it was obviously impossible to give. Aguinaldo was inactive and was in close hiding. This was proved by the fact that no communication from him had been captured this year, although several to him had been intercepted. Gen. Otis does not believe that Aguinaldo's capture would make any practical difference in the result, because it was

necessarily apparent everywhere that he was unable to revive the insurrection. Reverting to present conditions, Gen. Otis said he was much pleased with the surprisingly effective work of the police in Manila and other towns They were constantly arresting insurgents, unearthing arms, foiling plots for ase sassination and the destruction of property and

#### catching criminals. CIVIL GOVERNMENT MUST COME SLOWLY,

He declared further that the conditions were unfavorable as yet for a general installation of civil government. Such an establishment must advance slowly. The Spaniards had it in only nineteen provinces. Cavité always had a military government Gen. Otio recognizes the frequent double-dealing of the native Government officials who have already been appointed He says it is impossible to prevent this owing to the people having been so intimidated by the insurgents. The work of educating them to cooperate with the Americans must be necessarily slow. He has frequently found officials appointed by the Americans acting with the insurgents, some under compulsion, while the others were undoubtedly insurgents who were taking ad-

vantage of their opportunity. To the question of whether the time has arrived when any considerable percentage of these officials can be relied upon, Gen. Otis said: "Yes and no I never trust anybody implicitly. The way to do is to trust all and keep a strict watch on them. Sentiment is steadily growing in our favor, however, and the amount of justifiable confidence in native officials is in-

creasing. Gen. Otis thinks the time is coming when it will be possible to use native troops to extend the police through the rural districts. He opposes the present enlistment of Maccabebe eavalry, principally because they receive American pay which, he says, is double what is proper The Americans are already much disturbed by the wage scale, and he fears that this will increase the trouble. The natives make good soldiers and will go wherever they are led, but they must be watched closely. They must have white officers and be subjected to

strict discipline. Young's Tagalog and Ilocano Half Rate to Sioux Falls via Pennsylvanta Rallroad.

Do you want to know all about the Nicaragua Tickets at single fare for the round trip will be sold from all points on the Penna. R. R. System on May 54 from all points on the Penna. R. R. System on May 54 good to return until May 14th account People's May Monal Convention.—Ade.